

MRS. EDDY'S ESTATE IN TRUST.

GIVES DEED FOR ALL SHE OWNS EXCEPT HER HOME.

Trustees appear in court and ask to be substituted for Mrs. Eddy's estate in their suit as her next friends against one who has managed her affairs.

CONCORD, N. H., April 2.—Mary Baker Eddy has turned over to three trustees all of her estate except her home, Pleasantview, and the control of two tenements in Boston that she owns.

The deed of trust, was executed by Mrs. Eddy on March 6 last after suit had been brought by three of her relatives, as her next friends, for an accounting against those who had managed her affairs.

In the Superior Court for Merrimack county to-day attorneys representing these trustees replying to the suit of the "next friends" moved for "leave to intervene and be substituted as plaintiffs in place of said next friends." George W. Glover, Mary Baker Glover and George W. Baker, in their suit against Calvin A. Frye, Alfred H. Frye, Irving C. Tomlinson, Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Stephen A. Chase, Joseph Armstrong, Edward A. Kimball, Hermann S. Hering and Lewis C. Strang, Frank S. Streeter, who has been named for Mrs. Eddy, represented the trustees. They asked Henry M. Baker, Esq., to be appointed guardian of the person of Mrs. E. Fernald of this city, resident of the National State Capital Bank, and Archibald McLellan of Boston.

The reason offered in support of the substitution of these trustees for Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, her niece, Mary Baker Glover, and her nephew, George W. Baker, is that Mrs. Eddy on March 6 last appointed the said Fernald, McLellan and Baker sole trustees of her entire estate of every description, which trusteeship has been duly accepted by the appointees and bond of \$500,000 given for the faithful execution of the trusteeship.

In the trust deed Mrs. Eddy transfers all her interest of every kind and description in and to any real estate wherever situated; also her interest of every description in and to any personal or mixed property, including stocks, bonds, interests in copyrights, contracts, actions and causes of action at law or in equity against any person.

In the deed Mrs. Eddy reserves the right of occupancy of her homestead, Pleasantview, her household furniture, library, horses, carriages, tools and other articles of use or for adornment, and also reserves the right to occupy and to rent for her own benefit her two houses, 385 and 387 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

The further stipulations contained in the trust deed are as follows:

"Said trustees shall pay to me, from time to time, out of the net income of said trust property (1) such sums as I may need or desire for the purpose of keeping up the homestead, Pleasantview, and paying the expenses thereof and of my household, in the same general way as heretofore; (2) such sums as I may desire for my own personal expenses and for charitable purposes; and (3) such sums as I may personally desire to use for the advancement of the cause and doctrines of Christian Science as taught by me."

In the deed the trustees are authorized to bring action for the purposes described in the next paragraph, and to preserve the entire estate of the grantor, and their further duty, if the allegations of the bill are true, to prosecute said defendants in behalf of the trust estate for the recovery of all money and property misappropriated or diverted as alleged prior to March 6, 1907.

The deed gives no description whatever of the property turned over to the trustees, nor any estimate of its value. The trustees are required to give \$500,000 bond, the expense of the bond to be borne by the estate. The deed executed such a bond in favor of more bonding company becoming their surety.

The deed provides that in case of vacancy of the trust shall be named by the Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

The deed provided that the trust shall terminate upon the death of Mrs. Eddy and that the estate shall then be disposed of in accordance with her will and codicils. There is no mention of the third man in the deed, Joseph Fernald, who is named in the will as the executor of Mrs. Eddy's estate.

The Massachusetts defendants were represented in court to-day by William A. Morse of Boston, associate counsel with Samuel J. Elder.

The four New Hampshire defendants, all residing in this city, were represented by Attorney-General Edwin G. Eastman of Exeter. No papers were filed in behalf of any of the defendants, and the case is now pending for the purpose of having their names entered as counsel of record for the defendants. They have from thirty to ninety days in which to file an answer, after entering their appearance.

Of the three men who as trustees have been named in the deed, Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, is an ex-Congressman and a second cousin of Mrs. Eddy. He is at present chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. He lives at Bow, a town adjacent to this city.

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LONG ISLAND ELECTIONS.

Oyster Bay Heavy for License—Result in Riverhead Not Known.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 2.—The town of Oyster Bay decided by a plurality of about 500 to-day for liquor licenses. The drys counted upon the village by several hundred. President Roosevelt's home district, the Fifth, went wet by 70. The other local district, the Seventh, went wet by 15, making the majority in the village for license 85. The other twelve districts appear to have all gone wet.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 2.—The town of Riverhead decided by a plurality of about 500 to-day for liquor licenses. The drys counted upon the village by several hundred. President Roosevelt's home district, the Fifth, went wet by 70. The other local district, the Seventh, went wet by 15, making the majority in the village for license 85. The other twelve districts appear to have all gone wet.

MINEROLA, L. I., April 2.—The new Nassau county Board of Supervisors will consist of two Republicans and one Democrat.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 2.—This town voted to-day on local option. The result will not be known until morning. In every other town in the county the citizens vote by districts. Here all who wish to vote must come to Riverhead village and vote at the town hall.

About 1,100 votes were cast. At 10:30 o'clock to-night the count of the vote for candidates had not been finished, and the count of the license vote has not begun. It will be nearly midnight before this is begun and it will be daylight before the work is completed. It is generally believed the town is close.

The election was quiet in a way, but the hotel men were especially active. They fought along the lines advocated by the Rev. William A. Watson of Grace Church, who denounced the prohibition conditions that existed here as being worse than having open saloons.

The Democrats will control the Suffolk county Board of Supervisors as a result of the town elections to-day. The old board consists of five Republicans and five Democrats. The new board will contain six Democrats and four Republicans.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., April 2.—As usual Southampton went dry to-day. Thomas Lister, Democrat, was elected to succeed himself as supervisor. The rest of the town is in doubt.

PATSCOGE, L. I., April 2.—Brookhaven town, of which Patco is a village, to-day voted for license as usual. The Republicans elected all the town officers. Dr. W. S. Bennett was chosen to succeed himself as supervisor.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 2.—This town, in voting to-day for town officers, also voted to-day for license as usual. The Republicans elected all the town officers. Dr. W. S. Bennett was chosen to succeed himself as supervisor.

TOWNS TERRORIZE VILLAGES. Street Lamps Broken and Women Insulted. "Postponed" Taken out of a Hotel.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 2.—A gang of about 200 toughs from New York came to Hempstead to-day. They terrorized two of the island's villages. The Sheriff had to be called on for help here and they finally had their choice of getting out of town or going to the Mineola jail. They left town.

The gang, it is said, hailed from the middle East Side of Manhattan, just below Fourteenth street. Some said they were members of the Paul Kelley and Monk Eastman gangs. Others said they were from the Gas House district; still others said they came from Harlem and Port Morris.

What brought the toughs out here is not clear. There was a rumormongering that they were brought from New York in small boats to vote at the various polling places and then they were afraid to vote. They were so entirely different from even the worst country element that they could not be passed off as natives. Some of them were seen early in the day near Belmont Park. They said they came out to see a prizefight which did not take place.

The gang appeared at noon in Rockville Centre. They bought drinks and refused to pay for them. They went about in small groups singing and annoying pedestrians. Their skill at stone throwing was amazing and they could break street light globes at 150 feet seven times in ten. The constables of the village were powerless, but they acted promptly. They sounded a fire bell and then a riot call, bringing out the firemen.

The gang showed resentment at being quickly run down by the firemen, but they were threatened with a dose of water under pressure and they agreed to get out of the village. They were then driven to the Rockville Centre firemen, so they were allowed to take trolley cars out of the village.

Then the gang came here. They made their headquarters at Kreischer's Hotel. They broke windows in the house, drank liquor and refused to pay. Part of them roamed about the streets breaking street light globes and insulting women.

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SUSPECTS GRAFT AT PANAMA.

CONGRESSMAN RAINY FINDS SOME BAD CONDITIONS.

Meat supplied for the men is unwholesome. He says—Lunches for Distinguished Visitors That Cost More Than Thirty Cents—High Prices for Necessaries.

Congressman H. T. Rainey of Illinois, who has spent eight days on the Isthmus of Panama seeing things on his own hook, arrived yesterday from Colon aboard the steamship Colon with a very favorable opinion of the progress of the work but a poor one of the commissary department. He said that he had refused the courtesies offered to him by the officials of the canal as he did not want a "cut and dried" reception, such as he believed had been extended to the President and various parties of Congressmen whose coming to the Canal Zone had been announced long before they got there.

"I step through all the cuts myself," said Mr. Rainey, "and ate meals at the dining halls provided for the white employees and the ordinary laborers. I found the best class of American mechanics there and the utmost enthusiasm exists among them. A friendly competition between the several crews of steam shovellers makes the dirt fly. The day I left crew No. 20, with a 95-ton shovel, took out 2,000 square yards of dirt, which is a world's record for any steam shovel, and the ambition of the other crews is to beat that. The rate at which the work is going on indicates that the canal will be dug in five years and the locks completed in the same period."

"Everything, including the climate, seemed to be ideal except the commissary department. More than a hundred men in all parts of the Isthmus complained to me of the food, particularly of the meat. There is no doubt that the meat leaves the United States in cold storage in fine condition, and in the refrigerators of the steamship arrives in good shape. It is supposed to be properly transferred to other refrigerators at the docks. The trouble is that it is transferred in a temperature of eighty or ninety degrees, in a leisurely way, to ordinary cars. I have evidence to show that there has not been a refrigerating car on the dock for six months. Naturally the meat becomes bad. I have learned that the meat is sometimes put on the uncleaned floors of cars not long before used to transport live stock."

"Yet there is not a serious case of sickness on the Isthmus. A Congressional party that recently ate in one of the dining halls were told that the same sort of luncheon they had eaten was served every day to the canal employees at a cost of 30 cents a head. I can prove that the luncheon that the Congressional party of fifty-three had was ordered five days in advance and cost \$1.65 a head."

"Not long ago members of commercial clubs from St. Louis were served with luncheon in the Culebra dining hall and were asked what they thought of it. The dinner cost 30 cents a head. Why, the oyster soup alone must have cost one of those 30-cent meals. I found out that the President was going to eat at one of the dining halls and they were all ready for him."

"Jackson Smith is in charge of the commissary and is burdened with work. He leaves the details to subordinates. I believe that if the matter were investigated carefully it would bring to light a scandal second only to the bad meat scandal of the Spanish-American war. It has been understood that the commissary department was to supply food at a cost just covering expenses and I have found that the stewards were ordered to make a profit of at least \$50 or \$60 a week from their dining halls."

"I must say that all the meals are well served except the meats. They are distinctly not good. I have learned that mutton has to be treated with soda and water to remove the green mould. I noticed that all meats were served with a strong garlic dressing or gravy. I found out from the stewards that it was necessary to do this or the men could not eat the meats. As it was, you could not tell what sort of meat it was and were eating."

There is no doubt of grafting on the Isthmus. Take for instance shoes for which the commissary department charges \$5 a pair. The same sort of shoes can be bought in the United States for \$3 a pair. The freight down there has been made especially that might be made by buying necessary articles reasonably. You ought to be able to get shoes on the Isthmus almost as cheaply as in the United States. I think an examination here would infer that there is graft going on."

"It is impossible to examine into the question of prices down there. When I considered that the supplies are taken to the Isthmus at a moderate charge in steamships practically owned by the Government and that the freight is a very high price down there, it seems to me that there must be something wrong somewhere."

The Sanitary Department, under charge of Dr. Gorgas, is entirely different from the commissary. The sanitation has been carried out in a practically perfect manner. Eight days visit only one mosquito and no flies. You can ride through the cities of Colon and Panama without getting a single bad smell. I have never seen an American city of similar size that has so good sanitation. Yellow fever has been entirely eliminated from the Isthmus, which is as healthy as the Jersey coast."

"Everybody down there regrets that Stevens is going to leave. I saw him while he was here and he appeared to be in good health. I heard nothing of the rumor that he was leaving because he thought the canal was not going to be a success."

JAIL FOR FLOGGING NEGROES. Stern Justice for Avengers of Insulted White Women in East Africa.

MOMBASA, East Africa, April 2.—The recent flogging of natives by Europeans at Nairobi for insulting white women has been followed by the prosecution of those accused of the flogging and those who abetted them.

As a result, Capt. Grogan, president of the Colonists' Association, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and to a fine of 500 rupees. Two other prominent colonists, Messrs. Bowker and Gray, have each been sentenced to two weeks imprisonment and fined 250 rupees.

Two of their abettors, who are also prominent, were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

The whites are very indignant over the sentences. Capt. Grogan is a well known explorer and writer. He walked from Cape Town to Cairo, 6,500 miles, in 1898-99.

B POWDER BLEW UP THE JENA. Official Inquiry Negatives All Theories of Malice.

TOULON, April 2.—The official naval tribunal's inquiry into the disaster on the battleship Jena has ended.

The report rejects the possibility of malice having caused the explosion, and attributes it solely to the powder B.

China Orders German Rifles. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 2.—A despatch from Shanghai states that China has ordered 2,000,000 rifles from a German firm for the purpose of unifying the weapons of the Chinese army.

HALE DESK CO.

Office Furniture costs less here than elsewhere.

15 Stone St., next Produce Exchange.

CLEMENCEAU STRIKES BACK.

SAYS PLOU GOT MONEY FROM THE VATICAN TO BUY HIM.

Used It Instead to Influence the Election of Deputies to French Chamber—Queer Luncheon Party at Home of American Woman Artist in Paris.

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PARIS, April 2.—The Figaro, by printing textually yesterday what it summarized on Saturday regarding Deputy Piu and Prime Minister Clemenceau, has moved the Premier to write a long letter, in which he gives his account of the interview between himself and M. Piu. He directly accuses M. Piu of *tapage*, which is the French for extracting money by plausible pretences, not for M. Piu's personal use, but for the benefit of the campaign fund for the 1909 elections.

M. Clemenceau rebuffs M. Piu's denial in an interview that he said M. Clemenceau could be bought. The Premier says that Mgr. Montagnini, though a man of intelligence, was below mediocrity, and he would not have invented such a story.

M. Clemenceau then points out that the Clerical party firmly believed that they would be successful in the last elections, and that the results would end the separation policy, which they thought had disgusted the country. M. Piu's party needed funds to support their candidates, and this resulted in the following maneuver:

"He (M. Piu) asked an American lady, one of my friends, who is one of the glories of our modern school of painting, if I would meet him at déjeuner."

M. Clemenceau agreed, although he wondered what M. Piu's motive could be. During coffee M. Piu, in a window corner, said that he was opposed to the separation of Church and State. M. Clemenceau replied that he was of the opposite opinion, and that all that was said was that M. Piu was a Jesuit.

The Premier expressed surprise to his friends later that M. Piu should have wished to have seen him and yet say nothing. He could not understand until he read Mgr. Montagnini's papers. M. Piu intended to say that he had seen M. Clemenceau and shaken his convictions, and that if a large sum of money were supplied he could buy him.

"Meanwhile," the Premier adds, "the sum meant to buy me passed to candidates whose success would carry M. Piu to the pinnacle."

The Figaro prints a letter from Cardinal Merry del Val to Mgr. Montagnini urging that the *Union* and the *Verité* combine as one paper. He advised Mgr. Montagnini to see the editors and without imposing the Vatican's will on them to point out the pleasure such a combination would cause the Vatican.The *Autorité* prints seven of Mgr. Montagnini's documents. They are not of great interest. In them Cardinal del Val repeatedly thanks Mgr. Montagnini for his zeal and excellent services.The *Matin* publishes some of the same documents, showing Mgr. Montagnini's efforts to get Cardinal del Val to use his influence on behalf of M. Piu's election by large number of his passengers, who were ashore when the gale began, continues without abatement.

The officers of the Colonial, the Ward Line tender in which the passengers made a vain attempt to board the Bluecher, say it is little short of marvellous that they escaped without injury or loss of life. John Albert Mobers, one of the crew of the tender, was badly crushed while preventing women passengers from being swept overboard.

Twenty-nine of the Bluecher's passengers were out yesterday afternoon in a glass-bottomed sailboat to see the famous sea garden, one of the sights of Nassau. They were caught in the storm and narrowly escaped being swept out to sea. The skipper of the boat lost his head, and a panic was averted by the coolness of William C. Higgins, of New York. The sailboat was beached and the passengers got ashore safely.

The Colonial was found to be battered and leaking after her rough experience. When the steamship burst, after the attempt to put the passengers aboard the Bluecher had been abandoned, the crew were thrown into utter confusion for a time, but they quickly rallied. The engine room was rendered unconscious and the women passengers suffered from the shock. Speaker Cannon subsequently complimented the crew on their gallant behavior.

Mr. Cannon and Congressman Olcott, Sherman and Tawney visited the Bahama Parliament this evening, where they were congratulated upon their escape. Later recognition was given in honor of the Congressional party by Mr. Burns, president of the Nassau Club, where they were again the recipients of felicitations upon their luck in getting back to land yesterday.

The marooned passengers, who were atired in the lightest of summer clothing when they came ashore, found the sudden drop in the temperature somewhat uncomfortable. They have stripped the stores here of sweaters and heavy clothing. Some of them are wearing bathing suits in lieu of underclothes.

Queen Cristina Growing Better. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, April 2.—The Queen Dowager Cristina's indisposition, arising from an attack of influenza, is in no way serious and she is recovering.

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MADRID, April 2.—The Queen Dowager Cristina's indisposition, arising from an attack of influenza, is in no way serious and she is recovering.

While the Moxie Season is really open all the time, yet with the advent of Spring, the human system craves and is benefited by this wholesome, nerve-nourishing beverage even more than at other periods.

"People who drink Moxie 365 days in the year Eat Better, Sleep Better and Feel Better for its use. During the languid Spring days and the trying heat of Summer you should drink Moxie whenever thirsty. It will do you good. It is refreshing and very healthful. Order a case sent home today and replenish as soon as empty. Always be sure you get the genuine."

Sold by All Grocers, Druggists and Dealers in Temperance Beverages. \$2.50 a case, 25c. per bottle; 5c. a glass of all restaurants.

GROSSCUP TALKS OF YERKES.

FEARS "OUR SPLENDID PRESIDENT" DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH.

He Has a Vision of a Day When the Corporation, a Necessary Thing, Shall Become an Instrument for Good—Jews His Talks of Dear Friend Roosevelt.

Cooper Union was pretty well filled last evening with young men gathered there under the auspices of the People's Institute with the laudable object of learning how to become model citizens. To this end they were instructed in the course of the evening by Judge Peter S. Grosscup, who came all the way from Chicago to do it; by Jacob A. Riis, by Job Hedges and by the venerable Dr. Robert Collier. Congressman Herbert E. Parsons looked on and approved from his seat on the platform but did not join the faculty.

Judge Grosscup was the star orator of the evening. He made the corporations his text. He told his hearers what was the matter with them and how, in his opinion, they ought to be corrected. The corporation was here to stay, he said, and there was no more use in destroying it than there would be in cutting off one's hands and feet in the hope that better ones would grow. Judge Grosscup asked why the great industries were not in the control of the people, and by way of answering with an object lesson went on to tell the story of how Yerkes got control of the street railway system of Chicago and what he did with it after he got it.

The Judge said that recently in the discharge of his judicial duties he had had occasion to go through a mass of papers relating to that case and as far as he could see when this one man got control of the street railway system he issued bonds, then common and preferred stock, then more bonds, then more common and preferred stock, then more bonds and so on and so on until the financial structure built up resembled a geological formation of great antiquity. After that he borrowed money to pay dividends on the watered stock, created a market in Wall Street and La Salle Street and then sold out, leaving the bondholders and stockholders with comparatively little in return for the good money they had paid out. With the profits he was able to build the underground system in London.

"If this had been done in the individual capacity of the man," said Judge Grosscup, "I fancy there would have been found ways under the laws of Illinois for putting stripes upon this man. But having done it under the cloak of the State, having incorporated his crime, he goes scot free, a philanthropist and a benefactor. It is just this sort of thing that has brought on the corporation its reputation as a suspect—a dark, bloody ground where no man may go without peril of being held up and cut to pieces by bandits. I care not whether it is a man or a corporation, but if it makes a living as a burglar, in the eye of the great law his crime is the same. I think an examination here would infer that there is graft going on."

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